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# Mycological Bulletin No. 17

W. A. Kellerman, Ph. D., Ohio State University

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THE ILLUSTRATIONS.—We are indebted to the Messrs. Bowen-Merrill Company, publishers of ONE THOUSAND AMERICAN FUNGI, for the four half-tones which embellish the present NUMBER. These illustrate species not be-



Fig 60. CLITOCYBE MONADELPHUS. CLUSTERED CLITOCYBE. FRESH YOUNG PLANTS EDIBLE. This species was named by Professor Morgan in allusion to its caespitose habit—the clusters being dense, and found during autumn on the ground in wet woods. The cap is said to be honey-colored, varying to pallid brownish or reddish. The stem is solid, crooked or twisted, tapering at the base, pallid brownish or flesh color. Gills short decurrent not crowded, pallid flesh color. Cut from McIlvaine's One Thousand American Fungi, made from a photo by Dr. J. R. Wiest.

fore shown in the Bulletin, and at the same time furnish a fair sample of the figures (not colored) used in that well known book, which has been spoken of by one of our members as a real "Encyclopoedia of American Mushrooms." The numerous colored plates in that work are from studies by the author, Charles McIlvaine.

**LEP-I-O'-TA NAU-CI'-NA; SMOOTH LEP-I-O'-TA.**—The American plant was named *Lep-i-o'-ta nau-ci-noi'-des* [*like nau-ci'-na*] by Professor Peck since it differed slightly from the European *Lep-i-o'-ta nau-ci'-na*, but mycologists generally do not regard it as specifically distinct, hence the use of the first name. It is to be found in the latter part of the summer and autumn, in lawns, pastures, etc. It is entirely white or the cap is sometimes buff, and the gills (which are at first white) become in age dirty pink in color. The plant grows from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches high and the cap may be from 2 to 4 inches broad. The stem is gradually enlarged below, *i. e.* cla'-vate, or club shaped. This species is much like the common Mushroom (*A-gar'-i-cus cam-pes'-tris*) but the gills do not, as in the latter, become *brown* when old. Close inspection will also separate it from poisonous species of *Am-a-ni'-ta*, which have a *vol'-va*; the *Lep-i-o'-tas* never show this structure.

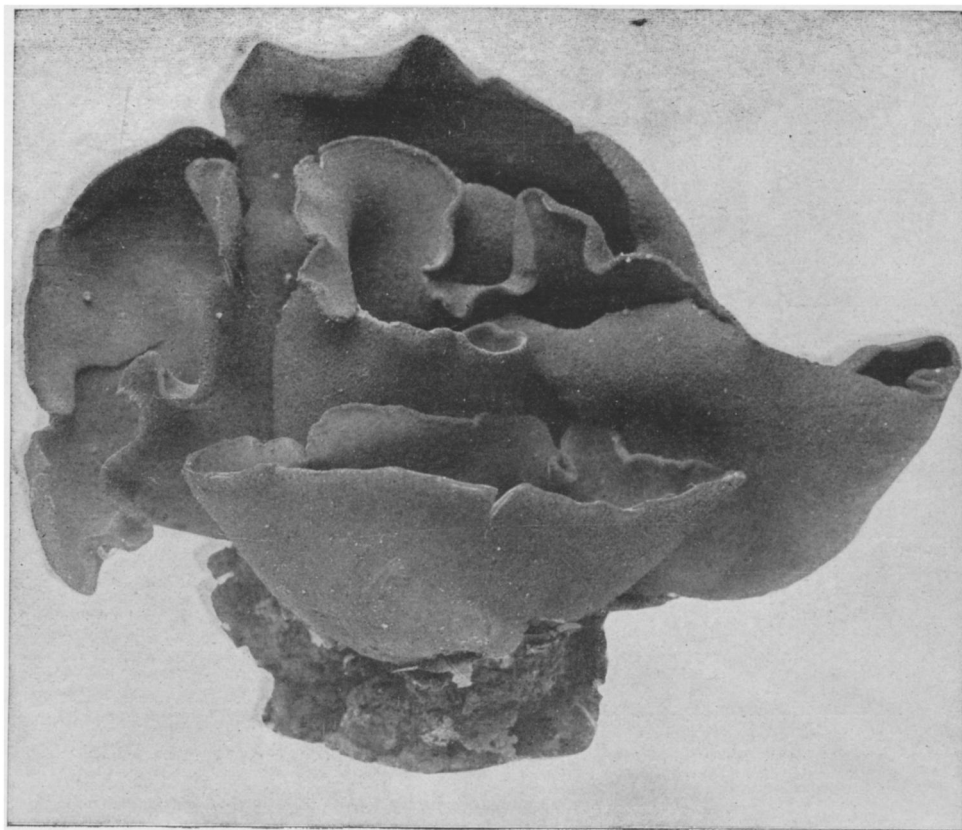


Fig. 61. PE-ZI'-ZA BA'-DI-A. BROWN PE-ZI'-ZA. EDIBLE. A bay or umber brown plant, growing in clusters, on bare ground, in the grass or where it has been burned over. The disk of the cup is dark brown, externally paler and minutely granular, often with a purplish tinge. The cat is from McIlvaine's One Thousand American Fungi, made from a photo by Mr. C. G. Lloyd, Cincinnati, Ohio.



FIG. 62. LEP-I-O'-TA NAU-CI'-NA. SMOOTH LEP-I-O'-TA. EDIBLE. From Mollvalne's One Thousand American Fungi. See preceding paragraph for notes



Fig 63. LEP-1-o'-TA PRO'-CE-RA. *Parasol Mushroom*. YOUNG PLANTS EDIBLE. This splendid species grows in pastures, by roadsides, in the woods, etc., during summer and early autumn. The cap is greyish brown or reddish brown but the flesh is white. It is oval, then bell shaped, later convex, and then nearly expanded to a plane; there is a marked elevation in the center and this is called the *um'-bo*. The ring on the stem is usually movable. Cut from McIlvaine's One Thousand American Fungi, the photo taken by Dr. J. R. Wiest.

*List of Members of the Mycological Club, 1904, to be resumed in next No.*

The Mycological Bulletin is issued from time to time and sent to all members of the Mycological Club. All eligible to membership who are interested in Nature or the Bulletin. Fee, 10 cents. A few copies of Vol. I remain; price 50 cents each.